

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine whether there were differences in the prevalence of self-reported depression between men and women who had been exposed to violence during childhood and adulthood. Data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (*N = 9,800*) were used to examine the association between exposure to violence and self-reported depression among adolescents. Results showed that exposure to violence during childhood and adulthood was associated with higher rates of self-reported depression. The association between exposure to violence and self-reported depression was stronger for women than for men.

Keywords: Depression, violence, gender, adolescence

Depression is a common mental health problem that affects millions of people each year. It is characterized by feelings of sadness, loss of interest in activities, changes in appetite and sleep patterns, and thoughts of suicide. Depression can have serious consequences for physical and mental health, and it is often treated with medication and therapy. Understanding the risk factors for depression is important for developing effective prevention and treatment strategies.

One of the most well-documented risk factors for depression is exposure to violence. Exposure to violence during childhood and adulthood has been found to be associated with higher rates of self-reported depression. This relationship has been observed in both men and women, but some studies suggest that the association may be stronger for women than for men.

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INTERFERENCE SEARCHED			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner
340	541	1/7/2005	HN
↓	5.7	↓	↓
	5.12	↓	↓
673		↓	↓

[illegible]